

The Canadian Network for Public Health Intelligence (CNPHI)



Reducing human illness associated with infectious disease by supporting intelligence exchange, surveillance activities and outbreak investigations

OVERVIEW

- Background and Outline of CNPHI
 - Early challenges
 - · Goals and Scope
 - Architecture

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- Highlights of CNPHI 'Alerting'
 - Public Health Alerts
- Meeting Our Goals
- Users / Contributors
- > Future of CNPHI
- Questions / Contact Information / Reference Material



Background and Outline of CNPHI



Early Challenges

Data Exchange:

- Location:
 - Distributed across multiple jurisdictions
- > Format:
 - Inaccessible (e.g.paper-based, legacy systems)
- Standards:
 - Few exist
- Ownership:
 - Few formal agreements



3

Background and Outline of CNPHI



Goals and Scope

A pan Canadian, integrated system of secure, web based applications designed to:

- Enhance and support multi-jurisdictional epidemiology and laboratory data sharing and collaboration activities,
- > Enhance health surveillance activities, and
- Maintain and respect jurisdictional responsibilities

CNPHI operates under the Public Health Agency of Canada:

- Centre for Infectious Disease Prevention & Control (CIDPC),
- National Microbiology Laboratory (NML)

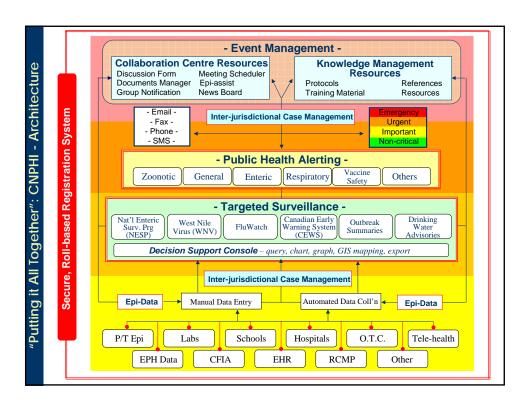
AND

Federal / Provincial / Territorial partners and stakeholders through a "program diven" process".

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2



Public Health Alerts (PHA): A national, secure, integrated, web-based, real-time communication system. Used to rapidly notify key public health stakeholders of specific disease clusters or imminent risks affecting Canadians at the time of communication. KEY POINTS: • Restricted Access • Module Structure • Defined Roles and Jurisdictions

Public Health Alerting

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Restricted Access:

Applicants must be nominated by a Local/Regional, Provincial/Territorial (P/T) or National sponsor and agree to terms of use.

Sponsors are required to authenticate applicants within their respective jurisdictions and are typically individuals at the Health Ministry level (e.g. Provincial Epidemiologist, Medical Officer of Health etc.).

Applicants must be affiliated with an organization having an established mandate and operational need to create and/or receive alerts.

Applicants must be able to fully comprehend the subject matter typically conveyed

A recommendation for granting user access may first have to be vetted by an established working group/committee.



Public Health Alerting



Modular Structure:

To facilitate information flow and variety of events that may occur, PHA is structurally divided into disease specific **Modules**.

Individual users can be registered to one or more Modules, depending on their operational requirements.



7

4

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Public Health Alerting



Defined Roles and Jurisdictions:

Roles refer to the range of actions a user is permitted. The ability to "post" (i.e. generate and submit information for viewing) is restricted by the user role as a mechanism to control quality and flow of information.

Readers: Can view posted information and supporting documents, receive notifications of new postings and have the ability to read postings within Modules in which they are registered.

Writers: In addition to Reader privileges, can submit information within Modules in which they are registered which are forwarded to their corresponding Reviewer for approval prior to posting.

Reviewers: In addition to Writer and Reader privileges, they assess all submissions from their jurisdiction prior to posting. This is an added measure to ensure content appropriateness and coordinated communication and response for events affecting more than one jurisdiction.

9

